

TRAVEL PRINTOUT



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U.S.
Travel
Data
Center



Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

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THIRD QUARTER 1984 TRAVEL DECLINES 7 PERCENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

As the strong dollar and massive trade deficits inhibited economic growth during the third quarter of 1984, travel by Americans fell 7 percent from levels measured during the same quarter of 1983, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1984 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report.

The monthly telephone survey reported U.S. residents took 338 million person-trips during July, August and September 1984, traditionally the most popular period for American travel. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

which accounted for 82 percent of travel during the third quarter of 1984, decreased 7 percent from third quarter 1983. Thirteen percent of all travel was by air. The number of travelers lodging in hotels or motels rose less than 1 percent, and those staying with friends or relatives increased 5 percent.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PERSON-TRIPS BY DESTINATION REGION, THIRD QUARTER 1984



OUTSIDE US: 6%

TOTAL: 337.5 MILLION PERSON-TRIPS

While travel both to visit friends and relatives and to attend a business meeting or convention increased, a 22 percent decline in travel for "other pleasure" such as sightseeing, entertainment and recreation caused the overall decline in third quarter travel.

Vacation travel declined 4 percent, and those vacationers who traveled cut both their length of stay and trip distance slightly.

Travel by personal motor vehicle,

Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips Third Quarter 1984 and 1983

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total population	172.5	170.0	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	53.4	50.0	30	30
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	16.4	17.0	10	10
Other pleasure	18.6	24.4	11	14
Business/convention	9.0	6.4	5	4
Mode of Transport				
Auto/truck/RV	38.4	41.9	22	25
Air	7.0	6.4	4	5
Vacation Trip	32.6	36.5	19	21
Weekend Trip	14.0	11.4	10	13

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

The South was the most popular destination region, attracting 24 percent of all third quarter travel. However, the region hosted only 81 million visitors, 1.5 percent more than in 1983, trailing Eastern Gateway and Great Lakes Country, which attracted 8 percent and 3 per cent more visitors for the period respectively.

The 1984 National Travel Survey Third Quarter Report will be sent to Data Center members and is available to others for \$65.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

TRAVEL PRICES INCREASE SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

Gasoline prices continued to fall for the fourth straight month, holding the rise in travel prices to just 0.2 percent in February, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

The TPI grew more slowly than the prices of all consumer goods as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI grew 0.4 percent in February.

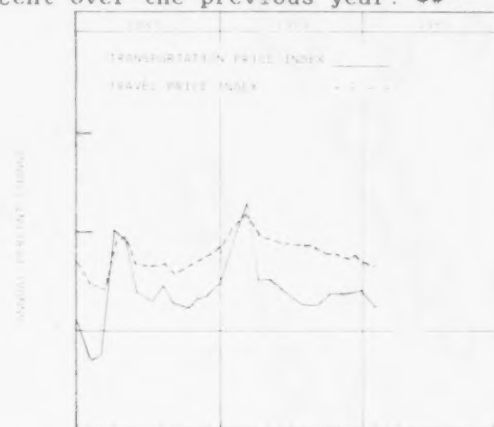
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, rose to 368.0, its highest point since last October (1967=100).

Airline and intercity railroad fares remained unchanged in February; moreover, gasoline prices declined 1.5 percent from the previous month. Intercity bus fares dropped 0.7 percent, and the cost of entertainment services decreased 0.1 percent.

The cost of lodging while out of town rose 1.3 percent, representing the largest increase of all TPI components. Incidental prices rose 0.6 percent, and

taxicab fares grew 0.5 percent over the previous month.

The TPI has risen by only 3.3 percent since February 1984, slowed by a 4.7 percent decrease in gasoline prices during this period. In the past 12 months, airline fares have advanced 6.8 percent, followed by intercity bus fares, up 6.6 percent. The cost of entertainment services has risen 5.4 percent, while all other TPI components posted increases no greater than 5 percent over the previous year. ##



FALLING GASOLINE PRICES HELD DOWN TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, February 1985

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	January 1985 to February 1985	February 1984 to February 1985
Transportation	- 0.7	1.6
Airline Fares	0.0	6.8
Intercity Bus Fares	- 0.7	6.6
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	4.5
Taxicab Fares	0.5	2.2
Gasoline	- 1.5	- 4.7
Lodging	1.3	5.0
Food Away From Home	0.4	3.9
Entertainment Services	- 0.1	5.4
Incidentals	0.6	2.9
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	0.2	3.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	3.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL PRINTOUT reports on the results of Data Center projects, national travel research conducted by other respected organizations, and trends in the U.S. travel industry. Subscriptions are available for \$49 per year, U.S., Canada and Mexico; other foreign countries, \$59 per year, payable in U.S. funds only.

TRAVEL DECLINES IN DECEMBER

Travel during December fell 3 percent from year-earlier levels, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's latest National Travel Survey results.

Following a slight decline in November, travel by Americans fell from 80 million person-trips in December 1983 to 78 million a year later. (A person-trip is measured each time anyone goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

The monthly telephone survey reported that vacation travel dropped 1 percent from the level set in December 1983.

Pleasure travel, such as visiting friends or relatives, sightseeing or other entertainment purposes, declined 13 percent from the previous year and posted the lowest yearly total since 1980, 734 million person-trips. On the other hand, business/convention travel increased 4 percent over year-earlier levels.

The average trip duration rose to 5.9 nights in December 1984 from 4.6 nights one year earlier. Round trip distance increased from 760 to 880 miles.

Travel by air increased 11 percent; however, travel by personal motor vehicle in December fell 7 percent from year-earlier levels.

Great Lakes Country had the greatest number of December visitors and posted an 18 percent increase over December 1983 levels. The Frontier West, however, showed the fastest growth rate among all regions.

The number of U.S. adults planning vacation trips in the next six months (January through June 1985) increased 6 percent over the previous year. Those undecided about vacation plans also rose significantly.

Of those planning a trip, 50 percent said they would travel by personal motor vehicle, a 3 percent decrease from 1983 levels, while 40 percent plan to travel by air, an increase of 15 percent. Forty-five

percent plan to use commercial lodging, and 31 percent intend to stay with friends or relatives.

Plans to travel to the Frontier West showed the strongest increases, while intentions to travel to destinations in Great Lakes Country fell sharply. ##

U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER OFFERS
FREE 1985 PROGRAM GUIDE

The U.S. Travel Data Center last week released details of its 1985 research program in its 1985 Guide to Programs, Membership and Publications. The 30-page guide also describes the Data Center's past and current publications and membership benefits.

Among the reports which the Data Center will publish in 1985, the guide lists the 1985 Outlook for Travel and Tourism, TravelTab (a quick reference guide to current travel trends), and quarterly and annual reports from the 1985 National Travel Survey, the continuing survey of travel activity by U.S. residents now in its seventh year.

The U.S. Travel Data Center's research program and reports are valuable for both short- and long-range planning and marketing in the travel industry and for identifying tourism market developments, the economic impact of travel, and trends affecting future travel activity.

The Data Center, which has developed a national reputation for increasing the recognition of the economic importance of travel away from home and improving the understanding of changing travel markets, will send a free 1985 Guide to Programs, Membership and Publications upon request. Address requests to the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. ##



States comprising the travel regions are:

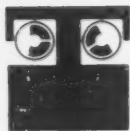
NORTHEAST: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	January 1985	% Change from December 1984	% Change from January 1984	Year-to-date % change 1985/84
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales</u>				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eating and drinking places(2)	\$10,532 million	- 0.8	3.9	3.9
Gasoline service stations(2)	\$ 8,318 million	0.2	- 1.8	- 1.8
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	64.1 percent	- 4.1	- 1.8	- 1.8
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Airline passenger traffic(5)</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	16.6 billion	- 2.9	14.8	14.8
International revenue passenger-miles	4.1 billion	- 3.5	3.3	- 3.3
<u>Bus passenger traffic(6)</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	1.3 billion	-28.2	- 3.6	- 3.6
<u>Highway traffic volume(7)</u>				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	30.4 billion	-12.5	2.0	2.0
<u>Rail passenger traffic(8)</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	320.9 million	-19.1	4.3	4.3
<u>Travel Price Index(9)</u>				
	368.0	0.2	3.6	3.6
<u>U.S. resident travel(10)</u>				
Total person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacation person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Public use of national parks(11)</u>				
Visits	8,752,086	-19.4	4.7	4.7
Overnight stays	386,332	6.3	0.9	0.9
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)</u>				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	693,316	17.7	2.8	2.8
<u>U.S. citizen departures(12)</u>				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	308,503	-31.7	- 6.0	- 6.0
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)</u>				
Barrels per day	6,336 thousand	- 3.7	1.1	1.1

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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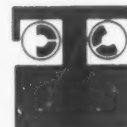
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Bethesda MD 20814

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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

May 1985

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DATA CENTER FORECASTS INCREASE IN SUMMER VACATION TRAVEL

The U.S. Travel Data Center projects U.S. vacation travel will increase 5 percent this summer over last year's levels.

Summer vacation trips will reach their highest level in four years, according to the non-profit research center's report, 1985 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets.

The summer forecast is based upon interviews with more than 4,000 U.S. adults gathered by the Data Center's monthly National Travel Survey.

The Data Center predicts vacationers will take 282 million person-trips and spend 1.7 billion nights away from home in June, July and August 1985. (A person-trip is counted each time one person travels 100 miles or more away from home.)

Ocean beaches have increased the most in popularity among summer vacation planners this year, and more than one-third of vacationers are budgeting more for travel this year than last.

Residents of the Far West, however, will increase their summer travel by 11 percent this year, more than any other region. The South will again draw the most summer visitors.

Taking advantage of favorable exchange rates, U.S. vacation travelers to foreign destinations should top 8.9 million this summer, up 5 percent from the summer of 1984. Prospective U.S. vacationers think Europe offers more travel bargains than any other foreign area.

"Consumers have satisfied their demand for major durable goods postponed during the last recession, goods which (Continued on page 3)

FORUM HIGHLIGHTS OUTLOOK FOR GROWTH IN TRAVEL MARKETS

Guided by the theme, "Uncovering Opportunities in a Dynamic Travel Market," the U.S. Travel Data Center's eleventh annual Travel Outlook Forum, co-sponsored by the Travel and Tourism Research Association, will help participants discern growing travel markets and develop strategies for success in the coming year.

The forum, to be held on September 20, 1985, in conjunction with the Travel Industry Association's National Conference and Showcase, at the New Orleans Hilton Riverside and Towers, will feature Dr. Richard T. Curtin, director of the highly acclaimed Surveys of Consumer Attitudes for the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. Curtin, a recognized authority on behavioral economics, conducts continuing research on current trends in consumer attitudes and expectations, including consumer (Continued on page 3)

1985 PROJECTED SUMMER VACATION PERSON-TRIPS:
REGION OF DESTINATION
(MILLIONS)



The Data Center projects 84 percent of summer vacationers will travel by car, truck or recreational vehicle, and 12 percent by air.

Among the regions, the seven states of the Great Lakes area will generate the most summer vacation travelers.

TRAVEL PRICES JUMP IN MARCH

Gasoline prices soared in March, raising travel prices by 1.1 percent, the largest increase in eight months, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's Travel Price Index (TPI).

For comparison, the cost of consumer goods as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) grew 0.4 percent in March.

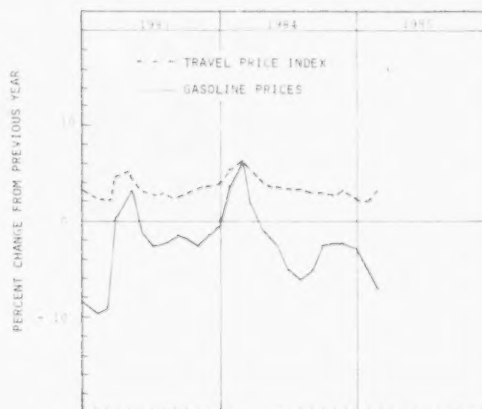
The TPI, which measures changes in the seasonally unadjusted cost of lodging, food, transportation and other goods and services purchased by Americans traveling away from home in this country, climbed to 372.1 in March (1967=100).

Gasoline prices posted their largest gain in more than 22 months, up 2.4 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town rose 1.6 percent and airline fares grew 1.2 percent.

Intercity railroad fares were unchanged for the second consecutive month.

Only two TPI components decreased in March: the cost of entertainment, down 1.7 percent, and intercity bus fares, down 0.5 percent from February.

The TPI has risen 4.1 percent since March 1984, slowed by a 6.9 percent decrease in gasoline prices, while the CPI has increased 3.7 percent during this period. At the same time, airline fares have jumped 8.2 percent, followed by a rise in intercity bus fares of 6.3 percent. The cost of lodging while out of town has advanced 5.8 percent over the past 12 months, and all other TPI components have increased less than 5 percent since March 1984. ##



DESPITE A MONTHLY RISE, GASOLINE PRICES REMAIN BELOW YEAR-EARLIER LEVELS.

Monthly and Annual Rates of Change in the Travel Price Index and Components, March 1985

TPI Component	Monthly Percent Change	Annual Percent Change
	February, 1984 to March, 1984	March, 1984 to March, 1985
Transportation	1.6	1.2
Airline Fares	1.2	8.2
Intercity Bus Fares	- 0.5	6.3
Intercity Train Fares	0.0	4.5
Taxicab Fares	0.8	2.9
Gasoline	2.4	- 6.9
Lodging	1.6	5.8
Food Away From Home	0.4	3.9
Entertainment Services	- 1.7	3.3
Incidentals	0.9	3.2
TRAVEL PRICE INDEX	1.1	4.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	0.4	3.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TRAVEL DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN FOURTH QUARTER 1984

Fourth quarter travel by Americans in 1984 fell less than 1 percent from levels measured during the same quarter of 1983, according to the U.S. Travel Data Center's 1984 National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report.

The monthly telephone survey reported U.S. residents took 252 million person-trips during October, November and December 1984. (A person-trip is measured each time one person goes 100 miles or more away from home.)

While travel to visit friends and relatives increased 6 percent and to attend a business meeting or convention increased 2 percent, a 20 percent decline in travel for "other pleasure" such as sightseeing, entertainment and recreation caused the slight overall decline in fourth quarter travel.

Vacation travel increased 16 percent, and those vacationers who traveled increased round-trip distance slightly (830 miles compared to 820 for the same period in 1983) and cut their length of stay from 6.5 nights in fourth quarter 1983 to 5.9 nights.

Travel by personal motor vehicle, which accounted for 73 percent of travel

during the fourth quarter of 1984, decreased 4 percent from fourth quarter 1983. Twenty-two percent of all travel was by air.

The National Travel Survey Fourth Quarter Report will be sent to members and is available for \$65.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

SUMMER (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

have competed with tourism for discretionary dollars," commented Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center. "This development, combined with the continuing favorable economic climate, should foster more vacation travel growth than during any summer since 1981."

The complete forecast, 1985 Outlook for Summer Travel: A Guide to Vacation Markets, has been sent to full members and is available to others for \$60.00 prepaid from the U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

FORUM HIGHLIGHTS TRAVEL MARKET GROWTH (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

intentions to purchase or rent recreational vehicles.

Curtin, who also addressed the 1983 Travel Outlook Forum, will speak on consumer attitudes and spending behavior.

Respected travel industry experts will discuss the outlook for international travel markets, business travel, family vacation markets, lodging and foodservice, auto travel, the retired vacation market and other vital sectors of the travel industry.

Tom Davidson, principal and chief executive officer of Davidson-Peterson Associates, a national marketing research firm specializing in travel and tourism, will discuss family vacation travel markets. Davidson has developed and written tourism marketing plans for Georgia, Iowa and Montana.

The forum registration fee for members of the Data Center, the Travel Industry Association or the Travel and Tourism Research Association is \$175, and the combined fee for both the National Conference and Showcase and the forum is \$375.

The Travel Industry Association is the national non-profit trade association representing all components of the travel and tourism industry.

The Travel and Tourism Research Association is the international association of travel research and marketing professionals.

For more information, contact Ida Simmons, 202/293-1040, or write, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036. ##

States comprising the travel regions are:

NORTHEAST: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. SOUTH: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. GREAT LAKES COUNTRY: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin. MOUNTAIN WEST: Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. FRONTIER WEST: Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas. FAR WEST: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

CURRENT TRAVEL INDICATORS

	February 1985	% Change from January 1985	% Change from February 1984	Year-to-date % change 1985/84
<u>Establishment receipts or retail sales</u>				
Hotels, motels and other lodging places(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eating and drinking places(2)	\$10,741 million	2.1	5.9	4.8
Gasoline service stations(2)	\$ 8,200 million	- 1.8	- 1.7	- 1.6
<u>Commercial lodging demand</u>				
Hotel/motel occupancy rate(3)	64.2 percent	0.2	- 0.9	- 1.3
Real demand for commercial lodging(4)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Airline passenger traffic(5)</u>				
Domestic revenue passenger-miles	15.6 billion	- 5.9	12.6	13.7
International revenue passenger-miles	3.4 billion	-16.8	6.4	0.8
<u>Bus passenger traffic(6)</u>				
Intercity bus passenger-miles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Highway traffic volume(7)</u>				
Rural arterial vehicle-miles	28,845 billion	- 5.2	1.8	1.9
<u>Rail passenger traffic(8)</u>				
Amtrak passenger-miles	293.3 million	- 8.6	0.8	2.6
<u>Travel Price Index(9)</u>				
	368.0	0.2	3.3	3.4
<u>U.S. resident travel(10)</u>				
Total person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacation person-trips	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Public use of national parks(11)</u>				
Visits	10,082,387	15.2	2.8	3.7
Overnight stays	434,333	17.9	- 7.8	- 4.0
<u>Foreign arrivals in U.S.(12)</u>				
From overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
From Canada	603,727	-12.9	- 7.7	- 2.4
<u>U.S. citizen departures(12)</u>				
To overseas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To Canada	360,721	16.9	- 5.9	- 5.9
<u>Domestic demand for motor gasoline(13)</u>				
Barrels per day	6,521 thousand	2.9	4.6	2.8

(1)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally unadjusted. (2)Preliminary; adjusted for seasonal variation and trading day differences. Source: Bureau of the Census. (3)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, seasonally adjusted. (4)Source: Laventhol and Horwath, unadjusted expenditures for commercial lodging adjusted for inflation since 1972. (5)Preliminary; U.S. scheduled service air carriers. Source: Civil Aeronautics Board. (6)All carriers regular route and charter service. Source: American Bus Association. (7)Source: Federal Highway Administration. (8)Source: National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). (9)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center and Bureau of Labor Statistics. (10)Source: U.S. Travel Data Center. (11)Preliminary; unadjusted for differences in reporting units. Source: National Park Service. (12)Source: U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration and Nettleton Travel Research Center. (13)Preliminary; Source: U.S. Department of Energy.

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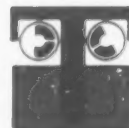
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Research News for the U.S. Travel Industry

June 1985

Volume 14, Number 6

TRAVEL SPENDING INCREASED 6% IN 1983

U. S. and foreign travelers' spending on travel in the United States increased 6 percent in 1983, according to estimates released in a report by the U.S. Travel Data Center.

The report, Impact of Travel on State Economies, 1983, the sixth in this unique series of annual estimates of spending on travel away from home, shows that travel spending grew in 42 states, with New Jersey posting the largest gain, 17 percent. Travel spending remained unchanged from the previous year in one state, and fell in seven others.

Travel spending in the U.S. totaled \$210 billion in 1983 and directly supported 4.8 million jobs, paying \$47 billion in wage and salary income. Tra-

fewer travel dollars than any other state.

(Continued on page 3)

TRAVEL OUTLOOK FORUM WILL EXAMINE RETIRED TRAVELER TRENDS

Over-55 and retired American travelers will be one of the dynamic travel markets covered by the U.S. Travel Data Center's eleventh annual Travel Outlook Forum on September 20, 1985, at the New Orleans Hilton Riverside and Towers.

The forum, a premier industry event since 1975, will be held in conjunction with the Travel Industry Association's National Conference and Showcase.

Adhering to the theme, "Uncovering Opportunities in a Dynamic Travel Market," the forum will feature Bob Forbes, director of the Special Services Department of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), who will discuss opportunities for marketing travel to retired Americans.

Combining his experience with AARP and statistical data from the U.S. Travel Data Center's National Travel Survey, Forbes will present mature traveler trends and preferences and the myths and realities of the "grey market."

Forbes, who has fifteen years' experience in the travel industry, oversees AARP Travel Service, Motoring Plan and Purchase Privilege Program. He has developed and expanded a comprehensive network of travel services for AARP members, including a member discount program reaching into many travel industry sectors.

For more information about the Travel Outlook Forum, contact Ida Simons, U.S. Travel Data Center, 1899 L Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036, or call 202/293-1040. ##

Top 10 States--Total Domestic and Foreign Visitors' Travel Expenditures, 1983

State	Expenditures (\$ billions)
California	\$ 28.6
Florida	19.3
New York	15.2
Texas	14.6
New Jersey	8.6
Pennsylvania	7.5
Nevada	6.3
Illinois	5.9
Ohio	5.9
Michigan	5.5

vel expenditures also generated \$24 billion in tax revenue for federal, state and local governments.

California garnered more of U.S. traveler dollars than any other state: nearly \$26 billion. Florida followed in second place with more than \$16 billion. Rhode Island received \$340 million,